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Vol. 8, No. 25 September 19, 1970

Secretary Laird Announces New Civilian, Military Cuts

VISITS PENTAGON—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, right, welcomes Yosuhiro Nakasone, Director General, Japan Defense Agency, to the Pentagon for talks with Department of Defense officials. At left rear is Colonel Denis P. O'Connor, USAF, Escort Officer. (DoD Photo.)

Status Of U.S. Bases Reviewed By U.S.-Japan Defense Officials

The status of U.S. bases in Japan was discussed by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and Director General of the Japan Defense Agency Yosuhiro Nakasone at the Pentagon this month.

Other subjects discussed during the talks which concluded Sept. 14 included:

—The U.S. representation on the Security Consultative Committee.

—The military aspects of Okinawa reversion negotiations.

The discussion of U.S. bases in Japan centered on the possibility of joint use of military facilities by U.S. Armed Forces in Japan and Japan's Self-Defense Forces. Secretary of Defense Laird and Mr. Nakasone agreed that detailed discussions

(Continued On Page Two)

Reduction In Headquarters Activities To Involve 13,000 Personnel

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announced Sept. 15 that further action will be taken to reduce the number of civilian and military personnel assigned to headquarters activities by the end of the current fiscal year—June 30, 1971.

(Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration Robert F. Froehlke announced Sept. 11 that it would be necessary to curtail the filling of vacant civilian and military positions in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and civilian positions in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The policy went into effect Sept. 11. The curtailment is "because of manpower reductions planned for Fiscal Year 1971.")

A reduction in overhead personnel of about 13,000 will apply to the Washington, D.C., area and other major headquarters throughout the Defense establishment.

The total reduction will amount to 15 per cent of the June 30, 1969, on-board strength of approximately 90,000 civilian and military personnel assigned to headquarters activities.

PREVIOUS REDUCTIONS

About 7,200 civilian and military personnel reductions at headquarters activities have been previously programed for reduction in the current fiscal year. There will be additional reductions of approximately 5,800 overhead personnel by June 30, 1971.

"It is hoped that the 15 per cent reduction can be reached largely through normal attrition," Secretary Laird explained.

He pointed out that the objective is to obtain maximum efficiency in the utilization of total departmental manpower, concurrent with a move toward decentralization in Defense management.

The Blue Ribbon Defense Panel Report recommended that major reductions should be made in Washington Headquarters staffs and other staffs, with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Military Department staffs limited to not more than 2,000 personnel each. The report also called for consolidation of the administrative and facilities support of the Washington Headquarters elements of the Defense Department.

Problem Facing Nation Revealed By ISA Head

"The problem facing our nation today," the Defense Department's Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs said in late August, "is to meet a mounting external threat while reducing the resources devoted to defense and expanding those devoted to internal programs."

The Honorable G. Warren Nutter spoke before the Western Economic Association's annual meeting at Davis, Calif.

He reviewed the threats facing the United States and noted, "It is time to look elsewhere for relief from the heavy burden of taxes and for resources better employed in meeting pressing domestic needs."

Following are excerpts of Secretary Nutter's address:

The problem facing our nation today is to meet a mounting external threat while reducing the resources devoted to defense and expanding those devoted to internal programs. Whatever we do, we must not commit the fatal error of closing our eyes to the threat shown by actions as well as words.

The gravity of strategic nuclear developments in both Communist China and the Soviet Union is revealed by a few salient facts and figures:

—Our estimate of the monster Soviet SS-9 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles deployed or under construction has increased from 230 a year ago to more than 300 today.

—The number of SS-11 ICBMs also has increased substantially.

—The Soviets continue testing SS-9 multiple re-entry vehicles and an improved SS-11 missile.

—The Soviets now have some 50 ballistic-missile submarines, including 25 that are nuclear powered. At present construction rates, the Soviet fleet of Y-Class submarines could numerically match or exceed our fleet of Polaris and Poseidon submarines by 1974 or 1975.

—Communist China has continued to test nuclear weapons in the megaton range and is expected to test its first ICBM within the next year. An operational capability may be achieved by the mid-1970s, and a force of 10 to 25 ICBMs might be operational two or three years later. The launching of a satellite this spring reinforces these judgments.

In light of these developments, it is important to remember that we have not increased our force level of strategic offensive missile launchers as established around 1965. We have actually decreased the megatonnage in our total strategic offensive force by more than 40 per cent since then. In the same period, the Soviet Union has quintupled its number of strategic offensive missile launchers, increasing them from 300 to 1,500, and quadrupled the megatonnage of its strategic offensive force.

Critical Theater

We are confronted with a strong conventional threat as well. The most critical theater is that facing the NATO Central Region, where the Warsaw Pact could, in a relatively short time, assemble a force of about 1.3 million men and associated combat equipment. In Asia, we are all well aware, Communist China and North Korea maintain armed forces that represent a very real threat to neighbors who are among our staunchest allies.

Our Defense planning and budgeting must also give serious consideration to submarines in the Soviet general purpose forces. The Soviets have about 300 attack and cruise-missile submarines, including about 55 with nuclear power, that could endanger both our own naval forces and the merchant shipping essential to support our European and Asian allies.

The Soviets are rapidly building up other elements of their naval fleet and expanding its presence throughout the seas of the world. The number of steaming days for Soviet naval units in the Mediterranean has risen from some 750 in 1963 to around 16,000 last year. A recent worldwide naval exercise involved about 200 ships whose operations were closely coordinated. Soviet naval units have cruised in the Caribbean each of the last two years. This year, three ships and a nuclear-powered submarine armed with cruise missiles visited a Cuban port.

Ambitious Program

In brief, the Soviet Union is embarked on an ambitious program to achieve a global naval capability.

We estimate that Soviet expenditures on research and development for military and related purposes have been increasing at an annual rate of about 12 to 13 per cent during the last few years, while our effort has actually declined when inflation is taken into account. Our greater past expenditures have given us a technological lead over the Soviet Union, but recent trends threaten to destroy that lead. Accordingly, the only course we can prudently follow is to advance our own knowledge at a reasonable pace in every area we consider important to our future military strength.

To ensure our future safety and to avoid the risk of serious technological surprise, we must invest each year a reasonable volume of resources for improving and expanding our technological base. While we cut back on force levels and procurement of weapons in response to budgetary restrictions, we must protect against future threats to national security that would result from inadequate support of basic research efforts. . . .

Status Of U.S. Bases Reviewed By U.S.-Japan Defense Officials

(Continued From Page One)

on joint use would continue in Tokyo between appropriate officials.

Concerning Okinawa reversion, the discussion centered on the transfer to Japan of responsibilities for the defense of Okinawa after the reversion. Discussions reviewing the methods of the transfer are continuing in Tokyo.

Mr. Nakasone was accompanied by the Director of the Defense Bureau Motoo Shishido and Major General Hisatomo Matsukane, Chief of G-2, Japan Ground Self-Defense Force, and members of their staffs.

Civil Rights Team In Europe To Assess Equal Opportunity Programs

Mr. Frank W. Render II, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Rights, is heading a team of military representatives on a three-week tour of bases in Europe to assess equal opportunity programs.

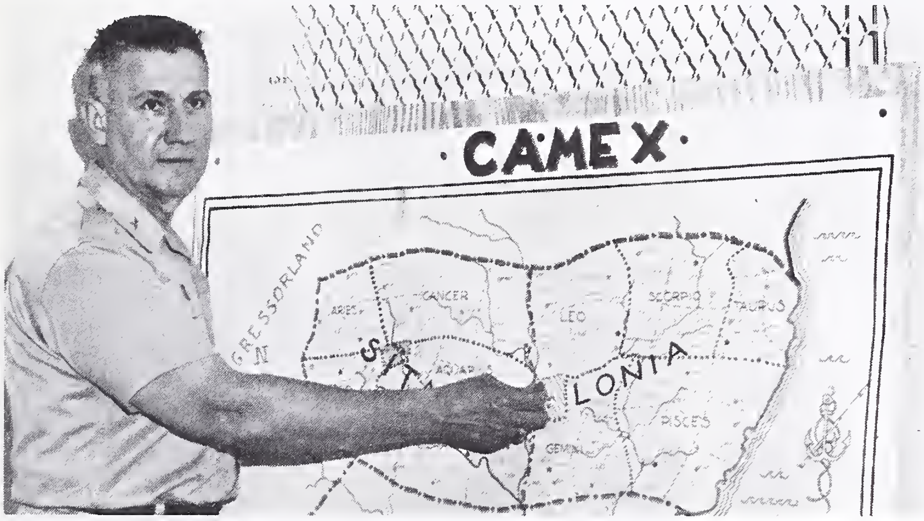
The civil rights team "will assess the effectiveness of policies and programs in equal opportunity and treatment and interracial relations."

The visits to military bases are a follow-on to those made this summer by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird to a number of U.S. military facilities in Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Render and his group will visit U.S. Air Force bases at Lakenheath, England, and Ramstein, Germany; U.S. Naval bases at Rota, Spain, and Naples, Italy; and U.S. Army installations in Berlin and the Mannheim and Nurnberg areas of Germany. Mr. Render is accompanied by representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

The group is scheduled to return to the United States Oct. 7. It will make a report to Secretary of Defense Laird and Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Roger T. Kelley.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Render



OPERATION CAMEX—Brigadier General Leo A. Santini, Commanding General, 353rd Civil Affairs Command, points to area where he directed one of the largest Civil Affairs exercises held in this country. More than 1,700 U.S. Army Civil Affairs reservists from Northeastern States took part in 15 days of hot-and-cold war maneuvers at Ft. Devens, Mass. Brig. Gen. Santini said the training was designed to strengthen the citizen-soldiers' military skills as provisional government administrators in time of warfare or national disaster. (U.S. Army Photo)

RAdm. Miller Appointed DoD-Commerce Liaison Officer

Rear Admiral George H. Miller, USN, has been named to serve as liaison officer between the Department of Defense and the Commerce Department's Maritime Administration.

Appointment of Rear Adm. Miller to the new position was made by Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans and Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee.

Rear Admiral Miller

Secretary Stans said, "This new function has been created to insure that the U.S. merchant fleet's contributions to U.S. foreign policy and military readiness objectives are maximized . . . I believe that this is particularly appropriate now in the light of the President's impending program to revitalize the merchant fleet."

Rear Adm. Miller's formal title is Special Assistant to the Maritime Administrator, A. E. Gibson. The admiral has served as Director of Strategic Offensive and Defensive Systems on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations for the last three years.

In addition to acting as liaison between Defense and Maritime, Rear Adm. Miller will examine and report to the Maritime Administrator on problems involving shipyard mobilization, the use of merchant vessels to carry military cargoes in peacetime, and the National Reserve Fleet.

'The Nuclear Years—Where Have They Taken Us?'

When the first atomic bomb was detonated July 16, 1945, there was no doubt in the minds of scientists that man's world would never again be quite the same. But they also saw the possibility that it could, for what had been done, be a better world. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, presented an over-all picture of our nuclear age today at Los Alamos, N.M., Aug. 29, 1970. Following are excerpts from Dr. Seaborg's remarks entitled, "The Nuclear Years—Where Have They Taken Us?"

By Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

There was no doubt in our minds after July 16, 1945, that man's world would never be quite the same. But there was also the possibility that it could, for what we had done, be a better world. More than that, there was the obligation and challenge to make it that.

Today there seems to be a good number of people who are for the first time discovering that the release of nuclear energy did impose such an obligation and challenge. But there seem few who have any idea that there is a large corps of dedicated scientists, engineers, administrators and statesmen who for 25 years have been devoting themselves to meeting the challenges of the nuclear age. And all the facts, when they are fully presented, indicate that this corps of dedicated people has been eminently successful. Let me review some of the highlights of our nuclear developments that lead me to this conclusion.

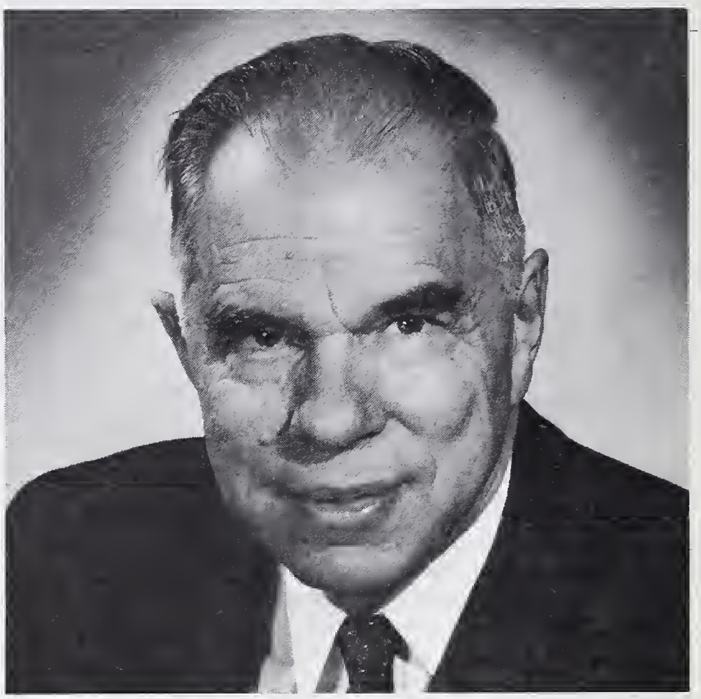
While we certainly cannot deem the past 25 years as an era of peace, we can claim that the effective nuclear deterrent we have built was a major factor in preventing an international conflagration in these years of change and unrest among the nations of the world. I believe history will someday show that it was our instinct for survival, brought to a harsh reality by the existence of the nuclear arsenal, which allowed the world to bridge these tension-filled times while peoples and nations learned the essential lesson that true peace could only be won through hard work and cooperative efforts.

THE ATOM'S PEACEFUL COURSE

But during these years under an "Atomic Shield," what has been the course of the peaceful atom? It has been a course directed with more integrity and care, more scientific and engineering expertise and more thoughtful direction than any other technology ever created by man. And it has been a course concerned with a greater variety of benefits to man than any previous technologies.

That course has seen us go from the release of a few watts of power from a single experimental reactor to the generation of billions of kilowatt hours of electricity produced by more than a dozen nuclear power stations leading to a viable, competitive nuclear-electric industry.

Today that industry has 16 nuclear plants on the line, another 55 under construction and more than 40 planned or announced for the future. All these nuclear power stations will have a combined capacity of about 90,000,000 kilowatts. And we are forecasting that by 1980 we will see about 150,000,000 kilowatts of electricity generated by nuclear plants . . . .


Dr. Seaborg

Now that we are well on our way to seeing nuclear power share the load of our growing demand for electricity—and do so with a diminishing impact on our environment—we are also on our way to the development of new nuclear systems that will be even more efficient, cleaner and more economic.

EXTENSION OF THE NUCLEAR AGE

In the past 25 years we have laid the foundation for the development of the breeder reactor which will enable us to extend the nuclear age for centuries and provide energy and environmental benefits that, wisely used, could vastly improve the conditions of man, while halting the degradation of his planet . . . .

Your laboratory has made, and continues to make, significant contributions to what will be the next great step in nuclear power—controlled thermonuclear fusion. In a sense, fusion is the ultimate power—one that will allow us to tap a virtually limitless source of fuel, to use abundant economic power, and new technologies made feasible by it, as a key to the recycling of diminishing natural resources and to exercise the most rational control of our industrial, urban and natural environments. Each year sees us moving closer to success in the incredibly difficult task of controlling fusion. And the favorable progress of this past year has particularly renewed us in this task.

But let me move from the mightiest force than can be released from the atom to the smallest—the energy released by the radioisotope. Within the past quarter century we have witnessed a quiet revolution in the applications of this source of energy and knowledge—one that should be shouted about from the rooftops yet is scarcely recognized beyond the confines of the technical world.

Consider the role of the radioisotope in medicine. In 1946 the first shipment was made of a reactor produced radioisotope for use in a hospital. Since that date we have reached the point where one out of every four persons at our medical centers are now treated or have their illness diagnosed through some technique of nuclear medicine. Today some 5,000 physicians and medical institutions in the U. S. alone make some eight million administrations of radioisotopes annually for treatment and diagnosis. And each year this contribution to the alleviation of human suffering grows as new applications are developed and techniques refined for the use of radioisotopes in medicine.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

In addition to the direct benefits of nuclear materials and techniques in medicine, there are countless other benefits which have sprung from the work of scientists and technicians in our nuclear laboratories—among them the discovery of the remarkable drug L-Dopa that is so effective in the treatment of Parkinson's disease, the development of ultra-pure vaccines through the use of high-speed centrifuges, the creation of the laminar air flow technique now used in hospitals to assure improved germ-free conditions for surgery, and many other developments which have both improved our general medical knowledge and directly aided the medical profession in its battle against disease.

The radioisotope has played a remarkable role in agriculture, one to which scant public attention is paid but which becomes more important each year. This role has involved important soil and hydrology studies. It has improved our understanding of the use of fertilizers and animal feeds. It has helped, on a worldwide basis, to develop more than a hundred new breeds of agricultural plants and crops, many of which are proving extremely successful in the battle against hunger.

The radioisotope is used in a variety of gauges and process control instruments throughout the U. S. and international industry. There is hardly a major industry today that does not save millions of dollars and turn out products that are safer and of higher quality because of the use of radioisotopes.

And while radioisotopes perform these services to industry they also make a substantial contribution to the humanities, to basic research and to our new environmental sciences. Through the use of radioisotopes and new nuclear techniques and equipment we are revealing new knowledge of the history of man—of his development, his life, his art and literature. We are learning much more about the planet we live on—about its continents, its rivers, lakes and oceans, its atmosphere, its vegetation and wildlife. Nuclear techniques are helping us to understand the environmental problems we are facing and they are providing new knowledge that will allow us to deal with these problems more intelligently and successfully.

Atomic test at Nevada Proving Grounds.

Whatever happened to the peaceful atom indeed!

It has been alive and well, and under the best of care, growing to fulfill all the promises that were made in its name.

PEACEFUL ATOM FOR SPACE

As you here at LASL well know, a great amount of hard work has been done—and successfully—toward developing the peaceful atom for space. Your efforts have been directed to the design, construction and testing of a nuclear rocket engine. It is recognized that such a rocket, capable of greatly extending the lifetime of space missions as well as making a variety of space tasks more feasible and economic, will be the mainstay of our future space programs. To take man to Mars and other planets, to make advanced explorations of the moon and to establish bases there, and for a variety of routine space tasks in the future, the nuclear rocket will be essential. More than ten years of work in your NERVA program have now assured us that we will have such a rocket and that it will be in flight by the end of this decade. . . .

When all the facts are in, we will see far greater efforts in behalf of the atom than we have seen in these past remarkable 25 years.

The 25 nuclear years behind us have been good years, productive years—years with their share of problems but also with much success towards reaching the promises and potential of the atom. Now we must look ahead and work ahead to complete those promises, to fulfill that potential. Having come this far, we can do no less.

Manpower Is Key Element In Defense Plans During Transition To A Peacetime Budget

By Lee Cowan
Pentagon Correspondent

Manpower is one of the key elements being considered by the Department of Defense as it makes the transition from a wartime to a peacetime budget.

Basically, the policy being followed is embodied in the Nixon Doctrine and has been in motion since Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird took charge of the nation's Defense establishment in January 1969. It is often referred to as a period of transition from an "era of confrontation to one of negotiation."

Secretary Laird has made reference to this transitional period on several occasions. On Aug. 26 he said, ". . . we're going to make this transition from a wartime Defense budget to a peacetime Defense budget as effectively as we can."

In December 1969 (as Secretary of Defense designate) he said, "I consider my primary objective would be to support the President's efforts to move from war to peace, and we're doing this as far as our budget is concerned."

MANPOWER REDUCTIONS

Statistics show that manpower is being reduced in conjunction with budget requirements.

The latest military strength figures released by the Defense Department show a total numerical strength in the Armed Forces on July 31, 1969 of 3,458,166.

A year later (July 31, 1970)—a preliminary report showed the manpower strength of the services to be 3,044,620—a drop of more than 400,000 in a year's time.

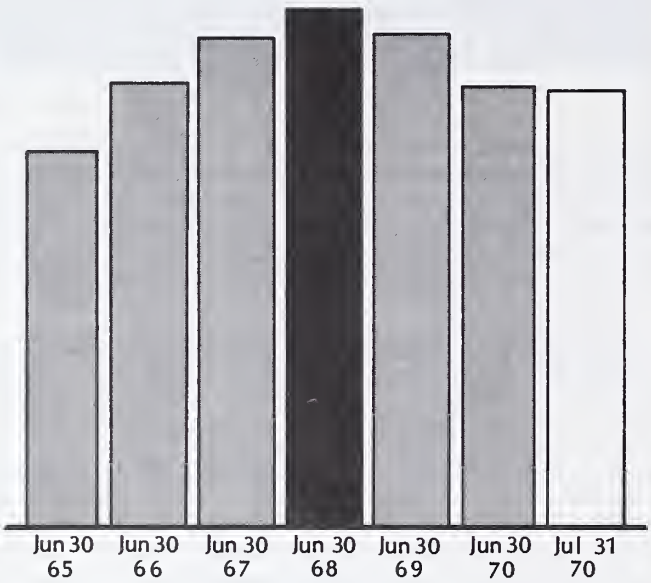
Reduced draft calls are another indicator of manpower cutbacks in the active forces. Draft calls for calendar year 1970 will total 163,500—the lowest for any calendar year since 1964, when the total was 107,500.

Meanwhile, the "wind-down" continues in Vietnam, with United States military strength there down to 399,500 on Sept. 3. A further reduction to 384,000 is scheduled by mid-October. The peak "in-country" numerical strength of U.S. Armed Forces in Vietnam was 543,000 in April 1969.

REDUCED DRAFT CALLS

Secretary Laird pointed out that when he took office the

Every effort is going to be made to reduce reliance on the draft for military manpower requirements.



NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF DOD BY YEAR

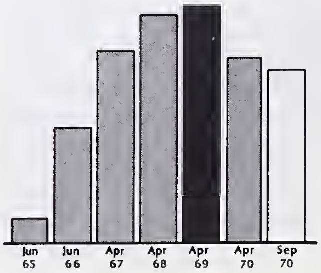
Armed Forces

(Fiscal Year)	
June 30, 1965	2,655,389
June 30, 1966	3,094,058
June 30, 1967	3,376,880
June 30, 1968	**3,547,902**[1]
June 30, 1969	3,460,162
June 30, 1970	3,064,280
July 31, 1970	3,044,620[2]

[1] *Highest*

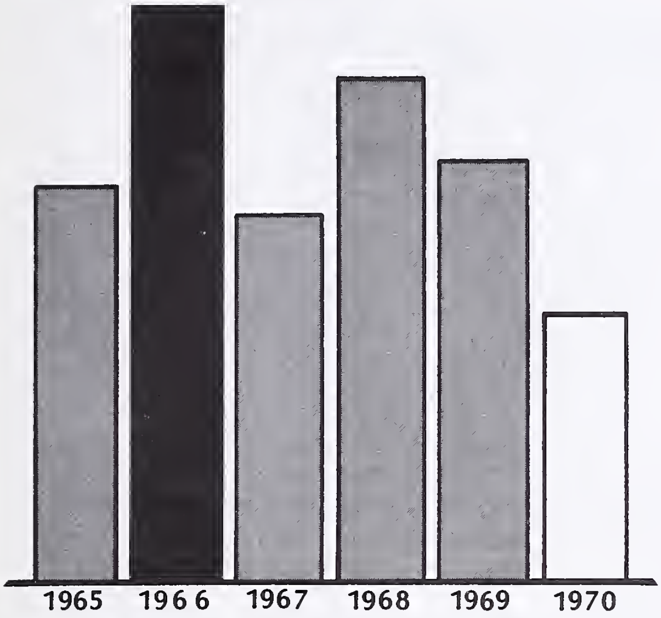
[2] *Preliminary report announced by DoD Aug. 26, 1970*

U.S. Military Strength In RVN (In Country)



June 1965	59,900
June 1966	267,500
April 1967	442,000
April 1968	524,000
April 1969	543,400*
April 1970	427,500
Sept. 1970	399,500

* *Peak*



Calendar Year Draft Calls By Year

1965	233,200
1966	364,600[1]
1967	218,700
1968	299,000
1969	250,000
1970	163,500[2]

[1] *Highest*

[2] *Announced by DoD Aug. 6, 1970*

United States was drafting well over 300,000 young men a year. "Last year (1969)," he said, "we reduced the draft calls to 250,000. As a matter of fact, we suspended draft calls during the months of November and December."

A further comparison between the first six months of 1969 and the first six months of 1970 shows a reduced draft call of about 90,000.

Secretary Laird has indicated that every effort is going to be made to reduce reliance on the draft for military manpower requirements.

COMMANDERS DIGEST
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MANPOWER COSTS

The Secretary stated, "We are dealing here with a problem that involves the whole budget of the Department of Defense, and in order for anyone to have an understanding of what this means, they must look at our manpower costs.

"Take, for instance, the 2.6 million (manpower) level . . . in the year of 1965. As I sat up there in the (House) Appropriations Committee that year and funded that budget, you will recall that it cost us in military pay $13.9 billion to take care of that force structure of 2.6 million men.

"If we had 2.6 million men in Fiscal Year 1971—say that was our end strength, and it will be higher than that, but say it was, in order to get a comparison—that cost at fiscal 1971 end strength would be a total of $29 billion."

> ***There must be "massive increases" in military pay in order to attract young men into the Services while maintaining a "certain degree of selectivity" of the men that are accepted.***

He observed, "These manpower costs have really eaten up the so-called peace dividend."

Recognizing that there is a "good deal of draft motivation" among today's enlistees, Secretary Laird believes there must be "massive increases" in military pay in order to attract young men into the Services while maintaining "a certain degree of selectivity" of the men that are accepted.

COST OF ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

The Secretary of Defense sees the transition to an all-volunteer force as a "very expensive thing." For example, he pointed to the automatic pay increase of almost nine per cent given to members of the Armed Forces as a result of the postal difficulties early this year. (This pay increase cost the Defense Department about $600 million during the first six months of calendar year 1970.)

He said that talk about zero draft calls and volunteerism must be in the context of fiscal problems which "we face here in the Department of Defense."

Secretary Laird noted that a rock-bottom budget is now in the Congress. He added, "We can't stand any reductions in that budget . . ."

Secretary Laird indicated that the Defense Department would continue to move toward a zero draft call and an all-volunteer force, but Defense budgetary considerations would be a governing factor as the department moves in that direction.

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To Halt Hijacking

President Orders Armed Guards On U.S. Commercial Airliners

President Nixon has announced that specially trained, armed United States Government personnel will be placed on flights of U.S. commercial airliners to deal with the hijacking problem.

In a Sept. 11 statement, the President said the actions were being taken "to protect United States citizens and others on U.S. flag carriers."

Noting that a substantial number of trained and armed personnel are already available, the President said, "To the extent necessary they will be supplemented by specially trained members of the Armed Forces who will serve until an adequate force of civilian guards has been assembled and trained. We will also make anti-sabotage training available to airlines personnel."

ACCELERATED EFFORT

The President directed the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Science and Technology and other agencies to accelerate their present efforts to develop security measures, including new methods for detecting weapons and explosive devices.

He added, "At the same time, the Departments of Defense and Transportation will work with all U.S. airlines in determining whether certain metal detectors and X-ray devices now available to the military could provide immediate improvement in airport surveillance efforts."

PASSENGER SURVEILLANCE

President Nixon said, "To facilitate passenger surveillance, appropriate agencies of the Federal Government will intensify their efforts to assemble and evaluate all useful intelligence concerning this matter and disseminate such information to airlines and law enforcement personnel."

The President pointed out that it is the policy of the United States Government to hold the countries in which hijacked planes are landed responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the lives and the property of U.S. citizens.

President Nixon said he was pleased that the United Nations Security Council "has asked all nations to take all possible legal steps to protect against further hijackings or other interference in international civil aviation."

The President's statement concluded:

> "Piracy is not a new challenge for the community of nations. Most countries, including the United States, found effective means of dealing with piracy on the high seas a century and a half ago. We can—and we will—deal effectively with piracy in the skies today."

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VOTING APPLICATION—President Nixon discusses absentee voting in the Armed Forces with representatives of the Military Services during their visit to the White House. Representing their individual Service as "Miss Military Voter" are (left to right) Specialist Five Brenda Davis, Sergeant Susan West, Seaman Patricia Sargent and Sergeant Beverly Kilby. President Nixon is holding a Federal Post Card Application for Absentee Ballot. (White House Photo.)

New Guidelines Issued For Carriers Of Classified Material Overseas

The recent upsurge in hijacking of commercial aircraft has prompted the Department of Defense to issue new guidelines for personnel carrying classified material on overseas flights.

Effective immediately, officials said, "DoD or Defense contractor personnel will not hand-carry classified material aboard any commercial passenger aircraft on international flights.

"All overseas registered mail handled through military mail channels will be placed on military aircraft, commercial cargo aircraft, U.S.-chartered aircraft, or U.S. surface transportation. Such mail no longer will be placed either for shipment to or from the U.S. or from place to place overseas on commercial passenger aircraft."

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